

### REMARKS

Claims 1-41 are pending in this application with claims 1, 3, 21, 23, 26, 36, 39, and 40 being independent. Claim 39 has been amended.

Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the Examiner's allowance of claims 1-38, 40, and 41.

Independent claim 39 has been rejected as being unpatentable over Harkin (U.S. Patent No. 6,327,376) view of Katagiri (U.S. Patent No. 5,996,112) and Ishii (U.S. Patent No. 6,594,505).

Claim 39, as amended, recites a mobile telephonic device that includes a flash memory and a liquid crystal display device that has a pixel portion having a plurality of pixels. Photo diodes are provided for the respective pixels and individual information of a user is stored in the flash memory. Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 39 because neither Harkin, Katagiri, Ishi, nor any proper combination of the three describes or suggests the recited pixels having photo diodes and the recited flash memory storing individual information of a user.

Harkin describes a fingerprint sensing device that includes a fingerprint sensing array 10 having regularly spaced sense elements 12 electronically connected to a sense circuit 24. Each sense element 12 includes a sense electrode 30 positioned under a thin dielectric film 36 (col. 6, lines 24-45). Harkin's fingerprint sensing device uses capacitive sensing to generate an image of the fingerprint and its corresponding ridge pattern (col. 6, line 58 to col. 7, line 9). Harkin describes combining the capacitive sensing device with an LCD display device in a mobile handheld telephone. See col. 9, lines 13-29, col. 10, lines 15-23, and Figs. 6 and 7. Harkin, however, does not describe or suggest pixels having photo diodes or a flash memory storing individual information of a user.

Ishii describes a mobile telephone system in which a single mobile radio telephone is able to communicate with a number of different mobile radio telephone systems. Ishii describes that flash memory may be used in place of a ROM 38 inside a mobile radio telephone to store "a

peripheral circuit setting parameter for a FM communication, an algorithm of the data demodulating section 33 and the decode processing section 35 required in the FM signal demodulation, system flags etc. ...". See col. 9, lines 63-67. Accordingly, contrary to the Examiner's contention, the flash memory described by Ishii stores communications-protocol data and not "individual information of a user" as recited in claim 39. Furthermore, Ishii is silent as to whether or not LCDs are used by the described mobile radio telephones. For at least these reasons, Ishii describes or suggests neither pixels having photo diodes nor a flash memory storing individual information of a user.

Katagiri describes an integrated image-input type display unit that is capable of copying an original image onto an LCD display by transmitting ultraviolet light through the original to an image input/output device 102. Katagiri's image input/output device 102 uses light-sensitive molecules that react to the ultraviolet light by changing their molecular structure to generate an inverse image of the original. See col. 9, lines 12-16 and col. 18, lines 37-41. Katagiri, however, does not describe or suggest the use of photo diodes in its image input/output display device. Rather, the Examiner references the portion of Katagiri describing the prior art display unit of Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication (TOKKAI HEI) No. 6-186585 ("JP 6-186585") as describing the recited pixels having photo diodes. See Office Action, page 4.

Katagiri describes the display unit of JP 6-186585 as including a LCD panel and an image sensor composed of photo diodes forming a grid pattern in a non-display portion of the LCD panel. See col. 6, lines 43-52. Katagiri goes on to state that the device described by JP 6-186585 and other prior art are "manufactured by merely laminating an image sensor on a liquid crystal display panel. Each device is complicated in structure because of forming a LCD layer (display electrodes) and an image inputting sensor layer (image inputting electrodes) on different surfaces." See col. 7, lines 46-54. Accordingly, Katagiri describes JP 6-186585 as disclosing an LCD with an image sensor composed of photo diodes *overlaid* on it. Therefore, Katagiri neither describes nor suggests the recited liquid crystal display device that includes a plurality of pixels having photo diodes. Moreover, Katagiri is silent as to the use of flash memory, and, thus, also does not describe or suggest the recited flash memory storing individual information of a user.

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For at least the reasons described above, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claim 39.

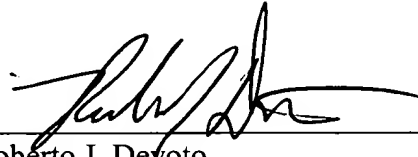
Applicants submit that all claims are in condition for allowance.

Enclosed is a \$110 check for the Petition for Extension of Time fee. Please apply any other charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date:

10/18/04



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